HAVEMEYER AGAIN A WITNESS.

CONTRADICTS ASSERTIONS MADE BY SENATOR TELLER.

Sugar Trust Has No Antagonism to the Beet Sugar Industry, but Only Wants to Get a Fair Share of the Trade-Says Cubans Will Profit by Tariff Reduction.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the Sugar Trust, was again before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, which is investigating the ownership of sugar and sugar lands in Cuba. Senator Teller began the examination of the witness by requesting him to name the points in the Missouri River country where last summer the company reduced the price of refined sugar one cent or more below the price elsewhere. The price had been reduced, Mr. Havemeyer said, at Kansas City, Lincoln, Fremont, Council Bluffs, Sioux City and Omaha, which were distributing points. The beet sugar manufacturers in that district, he said, put the price 10 points below cane and made conracts to handle beet sugar exclusively. He acknowledged that the price of beet in that territory had been 10 points below cane ever since the beet industry had been firmly established. The real point of the fight, he asserted, was the exclusiveness of the contracts made by the beet people who attempted to bar out cane sugar entirely. His company wanted its just share of the trade, and did not propose to be

frozen out. The present agitation, Mr. Teller said, was considered a part of the movement on the part of the trust to crush out the industry.

"You are wrong, Senator," Mr. Havemeye replied promptly. "And I want to publy disavow any antagonism whatever toward the beet sugar industry, and if I am forced to reveal the facts in the case thi will be self-evident.

The proposed reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar, Mr. Havemeyer said, would not affect the price paid for it by the trust. It would pay the market price fixed by beet sugar, and the Cubans would profit by the difference in duty.

"Suppose," asked Mr. Teller, "the duty should be taken off Cuban sugar entirely Would you still have to pay the same price?' "Undoubtedly," was Mr. Havemeyer's

reply.

Suppose we added 25 per cent, to the duty on Cuban sugar, would the price remain

"Undoubtedly. And the Cubans would be lose the difference. The price would be approximately the same as beet sugar in Hamburg."

Mr. Havemeyer referred to the removal Mr. Havemeyer referred to the removal of duty from Hawaiian sugar, which had not affected the price of that sugar. Neither had free sugar from Porto Rico. He also referred to the reduction in July, 1900, of 33 1-3 per cent. in duty on sugar coming into Canada from the British possessions, and said that that reduction had not changed the price of raw sugar in Canada. He believed, therefore, he said, that the present agitation on behalf of beet sugar was fallacious, and that that interest would not be affected by the proposed reduction.

r the proposed reduction.

Mr. Teller—If the tariff were reduced 20 per cent. would the consumer receive any advantage of the reduction?

Mr. Havemeyer—None whatever.
Mr. Havemeyer—None whatever.
Mr. Havemeyer—None whatever. The trust buys its sugar at the duty-paid price, and the duty makes no difference to us.
Mr. Teller asked, if the Cubans held back their sugar, where the trust would get its their sugar, where the trust would get its supplies, and the witness said in Porto Rico South America or Europe, where the supply of beet sugar was almost inexhaustible During the year of the Spanish war the trus had purchased 300,000 tons of foreign bee

The Cubans, he said, could not hold their crop until the next session of Congress, but would have to sell for financial reasons, lack of storage facilities, and the loss that would come from shrinkage and deteriora-tion. If no concessions in tariff were made the refiners would get the crop at the rela-

tive price of beet sugar.

Mr. Teller wanted to know what the Cubans would do with their sugar if the Cubans would do with their sugar if the trust refused to buy it, and the witness could sell it in England.

could sell it in England.

The trust had no relations with the independent companies, which bought sugar just as the trust did, where they could get it to the best advantage. The output of the independent refineries was sold in the same way the trust sold its product, except the former made greater con made no exclusive contracts with its cus-tomers that the latter should handle none but trust sugar. That plan was tried some years ago, but abandoned. The trust, Mr. Havemeyer said, was interested in but one beet sugar factory, the Spreckels, in California, which produced annually 28,000 tons. He, personally, however, had an interest in several other beet factories. Mr. Havemever was then excused, with the understanding that he would be re-called next week if any further testimony were needed. Buyer Mott will resume stand to-morrow morning.

LIEUT. SINCLAIR'S TRIAL.

Acquitted of the Charge of Causing the Death of Private Richter.

WASHINGTON, May 5.- The War Dethe court-martial of Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Twenty-eighth Infantry, who was acquitted of a charge of causing the death Private Edward C. Richter, Company 1. Twenty-eighth Infantry, at Dasmarinas, last February. Richter was from Syracuse, N. Y. According to the story that came to this country originally, Richter had been killed by the administration of the "water cure."

The testimony of Lieut Sinclair and Sergt. McDermott of Richter's company showed that there was a disturbance among Sinclair's men, caused by the intoxication of about a dozen soldiers confined in a church. When Lieut. Sinclair visited the place to give instructions to the sergeant of the guard, he found that they had vio lated orders by keeping a light burning after hours. When he ordered it put or Richter began calling the officer vile names

In telling of this, Lieut, Sinclair said: "I ordered the man taken out of guardhouse and ordered his hands tied Later I ordered his feet tied, but he lorn way let up in cursing me, the members of the guards and Sergt. McDermott.

"As a further measure to try to quiet the prisoner I ordered that water be thrown in his face. A private with a dipper stood to one edde and when the deceased conto one side and when the deceased con-tinued his cursing he threw water at him I should judge the distance was at known one and a half yards, and only a small per cent of the water struck him. Water

per cent. of the water struck him. Water was thrown for a time, not exceeding ten minutes. When that falled to quiet the man I ordered him gagged.

After being gagged Richter had vomited and, according to the testimony of the surgeon, he had died of strangulation due to the closing of his mouth by the gag.

Did you finally order the gag removed or did you leave it to the discretion of the reers and of the guard? Lieut. Sinciair was asked by the tourt.

I left it acrosswhat to his discretion. My or has seene When he has become quiet you can remove the gag, was the answer.

you can remove the gag, "was the answer it was also shown that Richter was not gagzed more than fifteen minutes. The recent of the trial, after review by Judgo advante-tieneral lavis and Secretary Root, will be sent to the House in response to a resolution calling for it.

SQUIRES FOR MINISTER TO CUBA. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, a Gold Democrat

for Chief Consular Officer WASHINGTON, May 5. - Herbert G. Squires, First Secretary of Legation at Pekin, will

be appointed Minister to Cuba. Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Fond du Lac, Wis., will be appointed Consul-General at Havana. He is a Gold Democrat and served for several years in Congress. He became famous for his speech in the Democratic National Convention in 1888, when, in seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, he said: "We love him for the enemies he has made."

After his term in Congress expired, Gen. Bragg served as Minister to Mexico. He is 75 years old, having been born in Unadilla, N. Y., on Feb. 20, 1827. Gen. Bragg entered the Union Army as a captain in 1861, and was promoted through successive grades until he became a Brigadier-General. He supported the Republican ticket in 1896 and 1900. The salary of Consul-General at Havana is \$5,000.

IVEY IN WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Collector Who Closed the Port of Unalaska Breaks Out Again.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- J. W. Ivey, the Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, who, some weeks ago, caused a sensation by ordering the port of Unalaska closed to Canadian sealing schooners is in Washington. The Treasury Depart ment repudiated Mr. Ivey's order and hurried a new Collector to Alaska to take his place. The new Collector, Lieut, D. H. Jarvis, was a personal appointee of President Roosevelt. Mr. Ivey left his post about six weeks

ago without leave of absence, and has since enounced the State Department and the Treasury Department several times for their attitude on the Alaska boundary question. No action against Ivey will be aken, as the Treasury officers believe he is

mentally unbalanced, but there are many persons who believe that he makes a pretty straight argument on the boundary question.

Mr. Ivey said to-day that he came here in the interest of legislation for Alaska. That Territory is a very rich region, he says, shamefully neglected by the Government. Mr. Ivey defended vigorously his ment. Mr. Ivey defended vigorously his order closing Unalaska to Canadian seal ng schooners. In regard to the boundary estion he said: The United States made a most stu

pendous blunder when it submitted the boundary question to arbitration. The treaty of 1825 between England and Russia o clearly defines the line that it is not de batable. The Canadians are to-day occu-pying millions of acres of American terri-tory at Forty Mile, the Porcupine and other stations in that vicinity. Their surveyors and engineers have been actively at work and engineers have been actively at work for years, and I am satisfied that it will be soon proved to the satisfaction of our peo-ple that their zeal for their Government has led them to destroy boundary monuments erected by the Russian Government

ore than half a century ago.
"The United States should withdraw this question from arbitration, after which should make the survey on the line efined by treaty, erect its boundary mont ments, and if that does not settle be settled the way George Washington settled with them."

PLEAS FOR THE BOERS.

Hearing Before the House Committee or the Pro-Boer Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- A large delegation was present this morning in the room of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. where a sub-committee, to which has been referred all of the Boer resolutions, gave a hearing. The delegation was headed by Representatives Burke of Pennsylvania. Sulzer of New York, William Alden Smith of Michigan, and other members of Congress, some of them connected with the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The plea of the speakers was to the effect that the depots of supplies alleged to be maintained by the British Government n and about New Orleans for the exporting of horses and mules to South Africa should be abolished by this Government. that the neutrality laws should be strictly enforced and that resolutions of sympathy with the Boers should be adopted by Con-

Representative Adams of Pennsylvania chairman of the sub-committee, at the conclusion of the hearing, took exceptions to what he considered an attempt to give a political tinge to the subject. Denying that it was a political question, he said that the sympathy of the present Adminis-tration has been shown by its offering its good offices. The facts about the New Orleans camp were now before the Attorney-General, and it was not a question of politics, but of interpretical law

but of international law.

A large number of Boer sympathizers were present from different parts of the country, among them Commandant W. D. Snyman of New York, formerly of Gen De Wet's staff.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Senate Provides for a Temporary Office Building for the President.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- While the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate to-day an amendment was offered by Mr. Allen (Rep., Ia.) and agreed to, appropriating \$30,000 for a temporary building to accommodate the offices of the President, to be situated in the grounds of the President's house, and appropriating \$10,000 for furnishing it

Amendments were offered by Mr. Allison and agreed to, for the dedication of the buildings of the St. Louis Exposition on April 30, 1903, and for the opening of the tion to visitors not later than May

An amendment was offered by Mr. Fair banks (Rep., Ind.), chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, for the selection mittee on Public Buildings, for the selection by a commission composed of the Secre-tary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior of a site on the Mall or elsewhere for the Hall of Rec-ords. If the site has to be purchased the cost is limited to \$500,000, and the cost of the portion of the building for the Hall of Records is also limited to \$500,000. The accordingnt was accord to

Records is also initied to \$350,000. The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Cullom (Rep., II)), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and agreed to, appropriating \$20,000 for two Commissioners on the resources of South and Central America and on the feasibility of an interconti-The bill went over without final action.

TO INVESTIGATE ROW IN VENICE

Court of Inquiry Authorized for the Officers

of the truber thicago. WASHINGTON, May 5. Authority was given by Secretary of the Navy Moody day for the appointment of a thurt of Impury to investigate the conduct at Vanice Lieut. Boddridge, Assistant Surgeon Ledbetter and Cadet Kress of the navy, which led to their arrest and imprisonment by the Venetian authorities. The court is to the circumstances of the trouble to which the circumstances of the trouble to which the four afficers became levelved are authorized to justify their trial by centramental or if they shall be expressed of any im-

proper conduct. Mrs. Romerett Returns From Her Outing. WARHINGTON, May 5.-Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the White House early this morning after a few days spent at Oak-land and Deer Park, Md. She will spend the summer at Oyster Bay.

MR. LODGE DEFENDS THE ARMY

SPEECH IN THE SENATE ON THE PHILIPPINES BILL.

Reply to Attacks on the Philippines Policy of the Government-He Repels the Charge of Savagery Made Against Gen. Chaffee and Commends That Officer.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- When Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippines Committee, arose in the Senate this afternoon to speak in behalf of the pending bill providing a temporary form of civil government for the Philippines he found a large and distinguished audience present to hear him. All the Senators were in their seats and the galleries were crowded.

Senator Lodge stood at his desk in the centre of the Republican side. His colleagues and the general spectators paid him the closest attention. The first part of his speeck was devoted to a somewhat detailed explanation of the terms of the bill and was followed by an eloquent and forceful reply to attacks upon the Philippines policy of the Government and the conduct of the

American soldiers. The main object of the bill," Mr. Lodge said, "is to replace military by civil government, to advance self government, and its second great object is to help the development of the Philippines. As to the Chinese we have excluded them from the islands The testimony is very clear to my mind. that the Filipinos, if they have the opportunity to earn good wages and to have them regularly paid, will be quite capable of doing all the work needed.

"The real attack upon the bill has been directed against the army of the United States. And why this attack upon the Because it is said that it has been guilty of cruelty and torture to natives of the Philippine Islands. Ah, yes, Mr. President, but the army, in the minds of those who attack it, has been guilty of a greater crime than that. It has been guilty of the crime of success. It has been a victorious army. It has put down the insurrection. It meets now, as it met after Appomattox, abuse and attack, when Grant was called a butcher."

Mr. Lodge criticised remarks of Mr Rawlins in which it was asserted that the cruelties in the Philippine Islands had no counterpart in history, and he reminded that Senator of the cruelties practised upon the Tartars by the Russians, and of the crucifixion of Mediterranean pirates by Julius

He ridiculed some historical blunders Mr. Rawlins's speech in which Copernicus was referred to as one who had been torwas referred to as one who had been tor-tured to death. Mr. Lodge said that the Senator from Utah had probably meant Galileo, but Galileo had recanted and lived ten years longer. So that it was neither Copernicus nor Galileo, but must have been some other tortured astronomer. [Laughter.] The Democratic party, he said had been as slow to learn as the Rosaid, had been as slow to learn as the Ro man curia of the sixteenth century, that the world moves. [Renewed laughter]. Coming to the question of the water cure torture, Mr. Lodge expressed his bitter regret that any American officer or soldier should ever torture any one, or that any order should ever have been issued which on its fore among a resulting

n for it. Only last night I heard of three son for it. Only last night I heard of three of our men having been captured and carried to a neighboring town. They were stripped naked, and were told that if they cried "Long live the Philippine Republic" they might run away into the bush. One of the three stood up there, naked, in the midst of that hostile crowd, and cried of the three stood up there, hazed, in the midst of that hostile crowd, and cried 'Long live America!' They tied him to a tree, and then men, women and children stoned him to death. The other two lost heart and cried 'Long live the Philippine Republic!' but they were cut to death with bolos. Do you wonder that the American soldiers, ofter that went into battle with cries for er that, went into battle with cries fo engeance? I am not here to excuse orture or cruelty, but I cannot condemn

uman nature in an American soldier un-er such circumstances as those." Mr. Lodge repelled the charge of sav-agery made against Gen. Chaffee and paid a high eulogium to that officer. He re-called his services in China, where the American troops went to save the legations. When all the commanders were debating, said Mr. Lodge, "as to whether they s wait a month before starting, C stood up and said: 'Gentlemen, whatever you may do, I march at once.' And the Japanese General rose and said that he rusted that the American General would permit him to go with them. And they all went; and history tells the rest."

senator Lodge finished his speech at Senator Lodge finished his speech at 3:50 o'clock, having spoken continuously for nearly two hours. His peroration was an impassioned defence of the American Army from the attacks of those who seek to vilify it for political purposes.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) replied to Mr. Lodge and said that the remorseless policy adopted against the Philippines lay at the door of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had been foremost in its

The bill was laid aside, and upon the announcement of the death yesterday of Representative Otey of Virginia the Senate as a mark of respect adjourned until to-

SARGENT SUCCEEDS POWDERLY Craig Wadsworth to He Third Secretary of Embassy at London.

WASHINGTON, May 5.-The President o-day sent to the Senate the following

To be Third Secretary of the Embassy of To be Third Secretary of the Embassy of the United States at London-Craig W. Adsworth of New York.

To be Commissioner-General of Immigration-Frank P. Sargent of Illinois.

To be Collector of Internal Revenue for the istrict of Arkansas-Frank W. Tucker.

To be Passed Assistant Surgeons in the larine Hospital Service-Assistant Surgeons allaterro Clark of Virginia, Hill Hastings & Kentucky and Claude H. Lavinder of incomin.

NEW FEDERAL DEPOSITARIES. Nearly \$3,500,000 Distributed Among Sixty-two National Banks.

WARRINGTON, May 5. Nearly \$3,500,000 was distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury this morning among national banks in various parts of the country Sixty-two banks were recognized as Gov ernment depositaries in widely different sections of the country. The largest disfollows.
The Hide and Leather

\$100.000 each The Hide and Leather National New Yor city, Third National, Columbus, Ga. Hibernia National, New Or-leans, La. National Mechanics, Baltimore, Md. National Utizens, New York city, and First National, St. Johnsbury, Vi \$15,000 Deckler National, Columbus, O.

Movements of Naval Yearets

WASHINGTON, May 5. The battleship Indiana has arrived at New York, the gun host Corns at Pensacola, the gunboat Helera at Binklang, China, and the gunbon

Victorian at Shanghai.

The guidost Vixet has sailed from Havana for Arrayos, Cuba, and the tender Levden from New York for Newport News.

The armored crinser New York flagship of Rear Admiral Redgers, commander inchief of the Arlatic Naval Station, was docked yesterday at Uraga, Japan.

Leather Engraver Found brad

George Elmms, an expert engraver on leather, and said to be a member of a wealthy German family, was found dead hast even-ing in the room he had rented for the night at the Great Northern lodging house, 321 Bowery, Heart failure was the cause.

AGUINALDO PLANNED ATTACK. Reproduction of Telegram He Sent to Gen

Nortel and Col. Callies, Jan. 14, 1899. Washington, May 5.- The War Department has just had reproduced the original telegram sent by Aguinaldo to Gen. Norie and Col. Cailles, Jan. 14, 1899, just before the insurrectionary outbreak, which shows the intention of the Filipinos to attack the Americans. The attack took place Feb. 4, about two weeks after Aguinaldo had told Noriel and Cailles what would be the reward of those participating in the movement. This despatch the officers of the War Department say adds to the evidence already gathered showing that the outbreak of the Filipinos had been planned by Aguinaldo and was not the result of restlessness among the Americans, as has been

According to the documents now in possession of the Department, Noriel and Cailles were at Pineda Jan. 13, and Aguinaldo was at Caloocan. The Americans were in possession of Manila and their outposts touched at several points the advance commands of the Filipinos. Peace was apparent between the two armies, although the desire of the Filipinos to enter Manila and obtain a share of the credit for the victory over the Spaniards was plainly manifested. The Filipinos were being held in check by the Americans. Aguinaldo was then known as President of the Republican Government at Malolos, and was so addressed by Noriel, who tele-graphed, saying: "We desire to know the result of ulti-

matum which you mentioned in your tele-gram, and we also desire to know what reward our Government is preparing for the forces who will first be able to enter

Already had Aguinaldo negotiated with

the Americans to be permitted to enter the city and had been refused. The ulti-matum mentioned referred to that subject. Aguinaldo's telegraphic reply to Noriel was: "As to the contents of your telegram, those who prove themselves heroes will have as rewards large sums of money, lands, extraordinary promotions, crosses of Biac-Na-Bato, Marquis of Malate, Er-mita, Count of Manila, &c., besides the congratulations of our idolizing country on account of their patriotism, and more if they capture the regiments with their Generals, and if possible the chief of them all, who represents our future enemies in Manila, which lot falls to you, or better said, to Gen. Noriel and Col. Cailles. The ultimatum has not yet been sent, but will be within a few days.

This answer was signed with the initials E. A., and dated Jan. 14. The War Department has now secured a complete photographic reproduction of the messages. The original was found among a large quantity of official telegrams and correspondence of the Aguinaldo Government, centred by treeps under Gen. Eunstein captured by troops under Gen. Funston, near Bongabong

THE WATER-CURE TORTURE. A Returned Soldier Describes the Operation as He Witnessed It.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- The witness of the day at the meeting of the Senate Philippines Committee this morning was Daniel J Evans, of Concordia, Kan., who has served in the Twelfth Infantry in the Philippine Islands from April, 1899, to February, 1901. He described an operation of the watercure torture which he had witnessed at Badoc in northern Luzon in the presence of some fifty American soldiers-the object

being to obtain information as to where guns were hidden. The victim, he said, was filled with water till he could hold no more. Then there was a gag put in his mouth, and an American soldier named Koehler, a tall, powerful man, struck him repeatedly with his clenched fist in the pit of the stomach as hard as he could strike. The witness thought that the man who was suffering the water cure would die, but he did not

The witness said that he had seen five towns burned—they were barrios or villages, and sometimes contained twenty or thirty houses—bamboo huts.

The witness told how, as the troops approached a town, the natives ran away, re-

turning as soon as the troops passed; and he was asked whether, when the troops came back a second time, the natives ran away again, and he said they did not As to the burning of churches, the wit-ness, in answer to questions of Senator Bev-eridge, said that he could not tell whether hey were burned by the natives or by shells from the American guns. He was of the opinion that they were set on fire before

GOV. TAFT'S MISSION TO ROME. The Friar Land Question Not the Only One to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, May 5.-There has been so much speculation as to the nature of Gov. Taft's mission to Rome to confer with the Vatican over Philippine matters that an authorized denial was made to-day that the mission is in any sense diplomatic. Nor will a commission be sent, as has been reported. Gov. Taft alone is vested with any authority to conduct the negotiations
Two officers of the army will ac Iwo officers of the army will access secretaries and interpreters and advise with him in regard to the legal com-plications that may arise in the purchase

These officers are Col. E. H. Crowder and Major Porter, both of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. It has been thought advisable to have a relate of the American Catholic Church present at the same time and Bishop o'Gorman of South Dakota will also go Rome, but in an advisory capacity only and with no authority from the United

It is now admitted that the land question is not the only one to be considered. A more complete severance of the Church from influence in civil matters is to be termined relates to the return of the friars to the Philippines.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE. Business Suspended Out of Respect to the

Memory of Congressman Otey. WASHINGTON, May 5.-The House Representatives was in session only a few minutes this morning, adjourning out of respect to the memory of the late Reprerespect to the memory of the late Repre-sentative Otey of Virginia, who died yes distinguished French visitors who are en-route to this country to witness the unveil-ing of the Rochambeau statue was passed.

METHODIST CAMP BURNED. A Big Tabernacle, Two Chapels and About 300 Cottages Destroyed.

UTICA, May 5 .- A fire late yesterday afternoon and last night on the camp ground on the north side of the river at Felts Mills. near Carthage, owned by the Riverside Camp Meeting Association, a Methodist organization, destroyed a large taker nacle, scating about 10,000 people, two chapels raintailed by the State and Ar-senal street increhes of Watertown, and about three hundred cettages owned by individuals. The loss will reach \$50,000 Little insurance was carried

Asimirai Schie; at Chickamauga CHATTANOGIA, Tenn., May 6 .- Admiral Schley and wife in company with Gen-H. V. Boynton visited Chickennauga Park o-day. The Admiral also visited Lookout

Mountain. He left to night for the East Patrick Burke of 425 West Sixteenth street, who was hit on the head with a base-Coyne of 426 West Sixteenth street, dieg-inst night at the New York Hospital. Coyne-is held without half in the Jefferson Market.

court prison.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES BLASTED.

REPUBLICANS WILL CARRY OUT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

They Will Pass the Philippines Bill, a Bill for Reciprocal Tariff Arrangement With Cuba and a Canal Bill, All, if Necessary, With Republican Votes.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Senator Lodge's speech to-day was one of a series to be delivered by the Republican Senators with a view to clearing the atmosphere on the Philippines question and making the issue plain between the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber. After this has been accomplished a working programme will be put in operation, with the object of closing up the debate on the Philippines bill and bringing it to a vote at as early a date as possible. The backbone of the Democratic opposition to the bill is broken and the Demociacie Senators know it. As soon as the Philippines bill is out of

the way the Committee on Cuban Relations will bring in a bill for a reduction of the tariff duties between the United States and Cuba, based on Republican lines, and it will be made a party caucus measure and passed by Republican votes alone, if necessary. President Roosevelt's determination that justice to the Cuban people and fairness toward the new Cuban Government demand the passage of this legislation is as earnest as ever, and he frankly admits it to be his purpose to call Congress together in extraordinary session immediately after final adjournment should the session end without the passage of an act granting commercial relief of some kind to Caba. An extraordinary session will not be necessary, however, as the Republicans will enact a Cuban tariff-reduction measure soon after the Philippines bill is disposed of.

The situation with regard to the Isthmian Canal bill is less certain, but there is every indication that before the session ends a indication that before the session ends a bill will be passed. It is not improbable that the outcome will be the passage of Senator Spooner's amendment to the Hep-burn bill, providing that the President shall decide the matter by accepting the proposition for the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's rights and properties if a clear title can be secured, and if not, to orize the construction of a canal by

authorize the construction of a canal by the Nicaraguan route.

The Republican Senators generally laugh at the absurd reports that the Demo-cratic minority intends to defeat all three of the above mentioned measures, leaving the above mentioned measures, leaving the Republican party to go before the coun-try admitting their inability to enact party legislation because of the opposition of a handful of Democrats. The idea is so ridiculous that the Senate leaders will not

talk about it seriously.

An illustration of the silly reports affoat as to the seriousness of the alleged combination between the Democratic Senators and a handful of beet sugar Republicans to defeat all of the legislation indorsed by the Administration and the Republican the Administration and the Republican party in Congress, is the statement published this morning that Senator Aldrich, the political manager of the Senate Republicans, arrived here on Friday night in somewhat of a panic to whip his party colleagues into line to defeat the plans of the "combination." The fact is that Senator Aldrich was here on Friday and Saturday and had a long chat with the President on Saturday evening with regard to the legislative situation. Senator Aldrich told the President that the "combination" of Democrats and beet sugar Republicans existed only in the minds of a few uninformed Democrats, and that the Republican programme would be carried out as originally planned.

TO REPAIR THE WHITE HOUSE. \$165,000 Appropriated for a General Overhauling of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- An appropriation of \$165,000 was made by Congress to-day for repairs and a general overhauling of the interior of the White House. A good deal of this sum is necessary to put the house in an improved sanitary condition, and to make it perfectly safe for habitaion. Small amounts have been spent on the house from time to time in the nast few years, but hardly enough to stop the decay of time, until it is now thought to be absolutely necessary to make the repairs and changes.

The basement, which has long needed attention, will be refloored, new piping and sewerage will be put in and new plumbing throughout the house. New hard wood floors will replace the soft pine, and some of the mantelpieces put in the house in the last few years and which are not in keeping with the original architecture, will be replaced by handsomer and more suitable ones. The great Tiffany glass screen, which divides the main entrance from the red corridor, will be removed, and the grand entrance hall transformed

into its former colonial outline.

None of the partitions will be removed unless it be the ones on the upper floor of the north front, which divide the house up into exceedingly small and inconvenient bedrooms. The entrance at the head of the east stairway, admitting guests into the hall now used for waiting visitors, and the one dividing the public part of the house from the private rooms on the second floor, will be removed and changed. The east stairway will be continued to

the top of the attic, which is now only accessible by way of the elevator or a ladder. New cievators will be put in place, and the main stairway down which the President and Cabinet come with such and the main stairway down with the President and Cabinet come with such stately pomp for official receptions will be changed somewhat. The pillars in the East room will be supplanted by arches, and this room, which now has a composite treatment in decoration of various se and styles, will be turned into a strictly

Coionial apartment.

It is the intention of President Roosevelt to transform the White House into a colonial mansion fully in keeping with the exterior. For this purpose only such changes will be made as the architects down a benittely recovery. deem absolutely necessary. The Presi-dent has personally conducted the architects about the house, from the basement to the attic, a number of times and has given them to clearly understand that in no case is the historic part of the house to be disturbed. One of the most necessary improvements to be made is a new heating apparatus for the entire house.
It is thought that the White House can be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1, and that parts of it will be in living condition long before that time.

PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST HER. Aged Mrs. Taylor in Jail on a Charge of Procuring Palse Testimony.

Mrs. Catherine Taylor, 60 years old, of 114 West Forty-seventh street, was looked up at Police Headquarters last night on warrant charging her with subconation if perjury. Size was arrested by Detective sergeant McNaught of the District Attor-

each to be in the real catate business. It is aged that they separated about thirtnen years ago, after having made money in a Mrs. Taylor's arrest is said to be the re-suit of sestimony given in the suit for sepa-

Bewey tions to Sea.

Noncorn, Va . May 5 - The United States despates boat Delphit passed cape Henry, obtend boat Delphit passed cape Henry, obtend the North Atlantic equation, now off tupe Henry block took from Washington to the renderson Admiral Desay and other officers who will respect the war-chire and witness sen drills. The Delphip at 430 oversit this afternoon, passed to the Capea and salied up. Chemponic Bay. By far

the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

Apollinaris

THE CARNEGIE COMPANY WINS

GETS A MAJORITY OF ONE IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Cambria Iron Company Cannot Use the Molten Metal Carrier-San Francisco Chinese Cases Decided—The Connecticut Corporation Tax Law Sustained. Surest Thing

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- By the narrow majority of one, the Supreme Court to-day sustained the contention of former Speaker Thomas B. Reed that the molten metal carrier and mixer patented by Capt. William Jones of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works was a meritorious invention, and directed the United States Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania to enter a decree for an injunction to prevent the Cambria Iron Company from using it without the consent of the Carnegie Steel Company, which owns the patent. The judgment of the court was announced by Justice Brown, who briefly reviewed the steps in the litigation over the patent, which was described as being for a 'method of

mixing moiten pig metal."

A caustic dissent was announced by
Justice White, in which the Chief Justice
and Justices Harlan and Brewer concurred.
The regulations of the Treasury Department regarding the examination Chinese laborers seeking admission into the United States for the purpose of transit to another country, which were first enforced against a large party of such la-borers landing at San Francisco last Sep-tember, were sustained by the Supreme Court to-day. Justices Brewer and Peck-ham dissented. The effect of this decision will be the deportation to China of the party now at San Francisco. party now at San Francisco.

In the case brought by the State of Missouri against the State of Nebraska to desouri against the State of Neoraska to de-termine the title to about 20,000 acres of land affected by a "shift" in the channel of the Missouri River, the court to-day ap-pointed Alfred Hazlett and John W. Halli-burton, commissioners to take testimony and report to the court at a suitable time. In an opinion announced by Justice Brewer the Court sustained the validity and Brewer the Court sustained the validity and constitutionality of the law of Connecticut taxing the shares of capital stock in its corporations held by non-residents. In a suit brought by the Travellers Insurance Company against the State, it was alleged that foreign stockholders were discriminated against in such a manner as to violate the garding the equal protection of the law. The State court held that there was no such

The State court held that there was no such discrimination and their decrees to that effect were affirmed.

The Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Northern district of Texas in the case of Jennie M. Mittler vs. The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The case in volved pany of Philadelphia. The case involved the statute of Texas imposing a penalty of 12 per cent. on the face of the claim and attorneys' fees against foreign life insurance companies which failed to pay claims within the period fixed in the policy. It was contended that this statute denied the equal protection of the law to such insurance companies in violation of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, but the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court united in upholding it as a reasonable requirement or condition upon the observance of which

they were permitted to do business in the Justice Harlan attacked the soundness of this position, asserting that under its scope and effect, any State could pass any law, however much it violated the Federal Constitution, and the corporations affected would not be permitted to question its validity on the ground of unconstitutional-ity. It had never before occurred to court or counsel, he said, to plead in support of such laws that they were merely conditions upon the observance of which companies were permitted to do business.

KEPT THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING. Children and Grandehildren Help Mr. and

Mrs. G. W. Miller to Celebrate It. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Miller of 303 West Seventy-seventh street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday, surrounded by seven children, nine grandchildren, many nephews and nieces and other relatives, to say nothing of a host of friends. Andrew Miller, a son and one of the proprietors of Life, gave a lunch-eon to his parents, their relatives and a few near friends in the afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Miller entertained their friends at a reception at their home.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs.
Isaac Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Herman
W. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. John Va

derpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roose-velt, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Van Duzen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Z. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Louns-berry, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Swan, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Hoadley, Messrs. James R. Keene, George J. Space, Ren. Davies, and Durton George I. Seney, Ben Davies and Dutton Dewey. Miller married Mary E. Warren in Rochester in 1852. He was then practicing law and ten years later was appointed District Attorney of Monroe county. He

was elected City Attorney of Rochester in 1861. In 1867 he was Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern district of New York. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of the Insurance Department. He is still an active member

Death of Henry N. Spencer Surrogate Henry Newton Spencer of Somerset county, New Jersey, died suddenly last eventing at his home in North Plainfield, of gastritis. Mr spencer was born in 1842.

Free Tip! Everybody Get Aboard!

You Ever Knew!

when an investment opportunity like the present is being offered, it must be offered in proper investment terms. This is not one of those hazy indefinite tips that may come out all right provided no wars are declared, provided

nobody corners N. P., provided J. Gates continues to be good, provided no immature Napoleon of Finance gets absent-minded, and all that sort of This is a tip that is a certainty. It is as sure as that the Atlantic will not go dry before the coronation. It practically requires no capital at all. It would be safe to say that it required no capital at all if there were not some folks-one or two fairly well known in

cents is a whole lot of money. This is a tip that a man can follow even though his rent has just been When you reach your news-stand next Saturday evening hand to the boy 5 cents, one nickel, good and lawful

S. coin, and say the magic words: SUNDAY SUN to-morrow The return will come before you are awake in the morning. It will satisfy the greediest dreams. We know one man who has been kept from suicide for seven years by the wise reflection that there will be no SUNDAY SUN in the Great Beyond (either division)

Buy Sunday Sun!

There Is No

It's All Preferred!

Common Issued!



CARPET | C. H. BROWN CO. CLEANSING 221 E. 38th St.
Tel. 1531—38th St.
Godd work guaranteed.
Careful attention, given COMPRESSED AIR. Altering & Relaying.

SMALL SPACE TELLS THE STORY OF THE 7-20-4

N. Y. distributor, Mangies & Hülman, 94 Park Row. Phone, 3507 John. R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

SMALLPOX IN THE WORKHOUSE. Four Cases at Once Discovered in the Women's Pavilion.

Four cases of smallpox were discovered yesterday on Blackwell's Island. They were Mary Brophy, Lena Brown, May Robertson and Mollie Dwyer, all prisoners in the woman's pavilion in the workhouse. About three hundred other women were exposed to the disease. The pavilion was fumigated and the other prisoners vaccinated late yesterday afternoon.

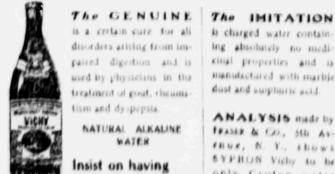
Six other cases of smallpox were reported yesterday; three in this borough.

one in Long Island City and two in Brook lyn. One death was reported. Harvard's Dental School. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5 .- The Harvard Dental School faculty has approved the plans for the proposed dental school. The estimated cost of the building and equip-ment is \$300,000 and it will probably be built on the northwest side of the new

medical school in Brookline Death of Cyrus Lawton Cyrus Lawton, a retired lawyer, died

yesterday in his home at Wilder Cliffe, near New Rochelle, at the age of 60. He was a large holder of real estate and practically owned the settlement of Wilde Cliffe He leaves one son, Newberry D. Lawton

What's the difference?



is a certain cure for all is charged water containdisorders arising from impaired digestion and is clital properties and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumstism and dyspopsia.

WATER Insist on having

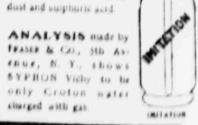
NATURAL ALKALINE

the Genuine

FRASER & CO., 5th Av. enue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas.

ing absolutely no medi-

manufactured with marble



SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY